NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Important Debate in the House on the Finance Bill.

The Question of Taxing Bank Circulation Under Consideration.

The Bill as Amended by the House.

Speech of Mr. Cox on the Protection of Bastern Manufacturers,

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

een nothing done in the Army of the Poto mac, and the friends of those who are in the Army of the

The meet interesting feature of the debate upon the Finance bill in the House to-day was that portion relating to the tax upon bank circulation. There was much growling between the bulls and the bears; but the resalled to adhere to the legal tender policy as the only remedy for difficulties that are imminent. a majority are in favor of employing specie in the ment of interest on the United States bonds, and or ring the circulation of the State banks. It will be seen rem the report of the Congressional proceedings that the offerneon to enlighten the House upon the subject of nanking failed entirely. The only result of the speeches s to avolve the question in still greater obscurity. PAYMENT OF THE TROOPS.

The money to pay the armies of General Resecrans and General Grant has been furnished, and the greater of the funds to pay the soldiers in North arollina and the Department of the South has also often issued. Gen. Burnside's army will very soon be paid. A number of paymasters obtained funds for this purpose to-day, and others will be supplied to morrow.

THE CASE OF GENERAL PITZ JOHN It may be stated that the ne-PORTER. ... weedings of the Porter Court Martial were gen-... uity read by our citizens as, pub-... ERALD, and the feeling was almost univerand he would be acquitted of the charges against

THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

There is a multiplicity of rumors in regard to the republican caucus, held last night; but it was sparsely a tended, and adjourned over for one week, as the few who were present were unwilling to take the responsibility of making a programme for the party

CAPTURE OF ONE OF THE REBEL GENERAL STUART'S.

STAFF.

Captain J. H. Boyle, of the rebel General Stuart's staff,

bouse of his mother, in Upper Mariboro, and is now confined in the Old Capitol prison. This Captain Boyle was with General Staart on his last raid. He is the officer who has one of the paroles in his possession. He had, when regarded by the authorities as a spy, and will be tried as such. He had with him a number of letters, some of which are communications to the rebel authorities, and

are of the greatest importance.

The day before this Captain Charles Powell, also of Stuart's cavalry, was captured within our lines by some of General Sigel's force. He is very frank, acknowledges his identity, shows his rebel commission and acknow edges that be was acting as a spy.

CIVIL AND SILITARY APPOINTMENTS. Judge W. T. Oilo, of Indiana, was to-day nominated by

The President to-day made eighty-nine military nom nations to the Senate, including Major Generals Heintzel man, Hooker and Sumper, for premotion for meritoriou service by dating their commissions back to embrace the different battles where they severally distinguished themselves, twenty brigadiers to be major generals and sixty three colonols and other officers to be Brigadier Generals, and three bospital chapiains. These nomi THE NAHANT AND MONONGAHELA AT DELAWARE BREAKWATER.

A gentleman who left Lewes, Del., at eight o'clock this

morning, reports that the iron-clad steamer Nahant is a the Breakwater, having arrived there all right on Mor day evening.

The sloop of war Monongahela is also there, having arrived Tuesday night, also a propeller from New York,

THE NEW COLLECTOR OF NEW ORLEANS. . The appointment of Cuthbert Bullitt as Collector of the port of New Orleans, was not made until to day. It is the most popular appointment that could have been made for the District of Louisiana, and will give great attisfaction to joyal men in the whole Southwest, who remember that Mr. Bullitt was the last man to keep the American flag Sying from his residence in New Orleans during the t mable subsequent to the passage of the secession ordinance. No application for an application that ever been presented to the government with a stronger support rom men is the Southwest and North who are sustaining

ARREST OF THE LATE CORRESPONDENT OF THE AS-The Star has the following. We learn that a few days

since Mr. Deming, the financial agent or correspondent of the Associated Press with the Army of the Potomac, passed through this city to New York in military custody The cause of his arrest is said to have been some publication made by him, or at tempt to publish, matters going to show disorganization and demoralization of the army. We hear further that Mr. Demogram Parnard, Mr. Deming's principal assistant at sufquarters there, was also arrested and sent away " - York Jimes of a notable letter dated the 13th inst. on the condition of the army, had something to do with

the passing through Washington for New York in military custody, mistakes in one particular-namely, that he is the principal agent or correspondent of the Associated Press with the army of the Potemic. It is sufficient to assert that he has no resinces connection whatever with the association. As to the remaining part of the article, tating on a rumor that Theodore Parnard (erroneously designated as Mr. Deming's principal assistant), was also arrested and sent away from camp. No such information has reached the Washington agency.

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF WAR. The law crerting the offices of Assistant Secretaries of War has expired. Mesers. Watson and Tucker are still acting, to close up the business of their respective de-partments. It is stated that there is to be a reorganization of the War Department, so as to avoid the necessity of a many Assistant Secretaries. In the meantime the whole burthen of the business falls upon Mr. Stanton

An offert is making to induce Assistant Secretary of War Watson to reconsider his determination to withdraw from the War Department. Mr. Watson is regarded as a capable and efficient aid to the Secretary of War. GENERAL HUNTER'S BEADQUARTERS.

It is understood that General Hunter, as Commander of the Department of South Carolina, has determined to remove his headquarters from Hilton Bead to Brunswick; Ga., on account of its superior advantages as a basis of military and caval operations, and also as a better point for procuring large supplies of cotton. It is said that the proposed movement meets the approbation of the gov-

The Secretary of the Interior sent to Congress to day a jetter accompanying a communication from the Com-musioner of Indian Affairs, asking for the passage of a have to divert from certain unexpended appropriations, amounting to \$281,000, funds sufficient to pay the indebtedness incurred under other heads of appropriation Oregon and Washington during the past three years. It have resulted from this long eacht of the government.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

THIMPY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

CREDENTIALS OF SENATOR TURPIL.

Hr. Lans, (rep.) of Ind., presented the ore

THE ORIGINAL INVENTION OF IRON-CLAD VETERIS Mr. Cowan, (rep.) of Pn., presented the potition of A. Remark and others, asking relief for the widow of Thos

THE SALE OF ADULTHRATED LIQUORS.

Mr. Purrum, (rep.) of Conn., offered a joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Navy not to accept a title to League Island until Congress shall so direct.

Mr. Congrey Island until Congress shall so direct.

Mr. Congrey Island until Congress shall so direct.

Mr. Congrey Island until Congress shall so direct.

Mr. Linne L. Ton. 1 of N. Y., presented a petition from

Mr. Harris 's (rep.) of N. Y., presented a petition from two daughter, t.of the late Commodore Reashaw and from two sisters of the late Commodor Ranshaw and from whom were kill lied in the engagement at Galveston, ask-

ing for pension.

UNKEL BEDD BALANCES FOR THE INDIANS.

A communication was received from the Secretary of the Interior relat. We to a diversion of certain unexpended balances of appra, Waltions for the Indian tribes of Oregon and Washington Te Waltory.

PUBLISHING THE WALTORY, 199 J. Of R. I., offered a resolution instructing the Military. Committee to inquire into the expension of publishing the army who are absented to leave with the date of the leave of absence and by granted.

granted.
The resolution was ado.
This line opposed by the bill to amend the act to establish the grad.
Mr. Tremutt, (rep.) of it the action of the Advisory Bo had passed one bill last year; gislated out or relieved certa about to shift them back again, an increase of rank so as to mak these men as might be restored.

an increase of rank so as to mak these men as might be restored.

THE LATE INDIAN 71

The morning hour having expiration to annual the treaties with the Soux Indians to the mining the State of Minnesota as substitute for the resolution and for the demnify the State of Minnesota that the House bill to institute for the resolution and for the demnify the State of Minnesota that the House bill to institute for the provides treaty stipulations with the Soux engaged in the late second, that the annuaties that would be second, that the annuaties that would be used to certain commissioners for the present to the some should be determined to hold their sittings in Minnesota, and the state of the secretary indian futurages, and make full returns to the following the state of the litterion of treaties and appropriated \$1,000,000 for the demnification for the removal of the Indians.

After some discussion the bill was postponed to the fed.

in Mr. Docurric asked it it was true that the feeding of the sick soldiers in the hospitals had been let out by contrast?

Mr. Rick said it was not true.

Mr. Fissennen said they had appropriated over five millions for the very purpose of promoting the comfort of the seiders in hospitals, and they had appropriated for ice and other comforts one hundred and twenty thousand dollars for the coming year.

Mr. Rick, although a member of the Military Committee, was opposed to all these bills for an increase of rank and pay. He had been able to get no accurate information from any department of the government as to the number of men in the army or in the bospitals. They sent here estimates for one million two hundred thousand men, and some of them for one million five hundred thousand men; but some of them could tell within fifty per cent what the real number was. They were always asking for an increase of rank and pay. The cry was for money, money, money, and none of them could tell what for. There seemed to be no order in the departments at all. The department estimated that there were as many sick in the regiments as in the hospitals, and yet they made no extra commutation for those in the field. He mentioned this to show their want of attention and judgment in the departments, The Senate had called for information in vain. He did not propose to be the mere tool of the departments giving money all the time without knowing what it was for. Unless he was more enlightened he had made up his mind to vote against all these appropriations, when none of the department could give us the first intelligent item on the subject—not one. When we had men in office who understood their duties and could occasionally give us a victory—he would give them his vote. But hew it was money all the time, and we got

eccasionally give us a much, but occasionally give us a much, but occasionally, perhaps—he would give them my vote. But now it was money all the time, and we got nothing but evil in return.

Mr. Genms (rob.) of lowa, said the object of the bill, according to its title, was yery landshie, and one which he would de eyerything to premote had made great fortunes by feeding sign soldiers. He did not think the object could be attained by this bill. If the present regulations were properly carried out there would be no regulations were properly carried out there would be no

price of eighteen tests per ration persons had made great fortunes by feeding six goldiers. He did not think the Object gold be attained by this bill. If the present regulations were properly carried out there would be no necessity of further legislation.

Mr. Shream, (rep.) of Ohio, said the first section would increase the affinal expenses \$3.942,000, and it would fix the value of a ration all ever the country, when its value now depends entirely on hedality, and thus would make another addition to the expenses.

Mr. The Fork, (rep.) of N. J., believel that there were great abuses in feeding sick soldiers, and there was great complaint by the friends of the soldiers. In some cases the meat set before the sick soldiers was n.t fit to eat, and he believed that many had actually died from lack of proper food. In the convalenced damp, not three miles from this city, there were on last Sunday sick soldiers without food which they could eat, without belief to lie upon, without blankets to cover them, and without fire to keep them from freezing. Many things sent to this city for the soldiers had been stolen and sold.

Mr. Whoso, (rep.) of Masa, sait that many things were sent here without proper direction, or anybody to attend to them, and many of them were sold for freight. As to this convalencent camp spoken of, he knew it was not a well managed camp. There had eighty thou sand men passed through that camp, and there were about twelve thousand men there how. It was not under the control of General Heintzelman. This increase of the commutation ration was based on an experiment, the Surgeon General showing it to be beneficial to the beneficial to the beneficial to the solder and facultating his recovery. He beneved that the service needed all the officers provided for on the bill, and more too, if good men could be had. We had now about five thousand surgeons, and the bill provides for twenty more and forty assistant surgeons in the regular array, and two hundred and fity surgeons and five hundred sesistants in the

House of Representatives.

WARHINGTON, Jan. 22, 1863.

IMPUTE REDISTRESS OF THE TREASURY—EXTENSION OF THE TREASURY—EXTENSION OF WAR.

Mr. SHEVENS, (rep.) of Pm., reported a bill providing for the appointment of a Deputy Register of the Treasury, with a salary of \$2,500 per annum, and extending for two years from date the provision for the appointment of assistant Secretaries of War, as their terms will soon

Mr STRVENS said that the Committee on Ways and gister of the Treasury, stating that, owing to physical labor and other causes, he has rhoumatic paralysts in his right hand, and therefore that he is unable to discharge his official duties. He asks Congress to appoint a Deputy Register. The bill was introduced in accordance with

Register. The bill was introduced in secondance with this request.

The bill was amended by making the salary of the reputy Register \$2,000 per annum, and limiting the con-tinuation of the Assistant Secretaries, to one year from

The bill was then person.

"Ars any stars for the support of the Whole in the
bill to provide ways and means for the support of the

bill to provide ways and means for the support of the government.

Among the amendments (which are subsequently to be vited upon in the House) is one authorizing the Secretary to dispose of bonds on such terms as he may deem most advisable for the lawful money of the United States, or for any of the certificates of indebtodeness that may at any time he impaid, or for any of the Treasury notes heretefore issued under the provisions of this act.

Mr. Cox., (opp.) of Ohio, moved to amend by making the revenue payable in legal tender, as he said, pro format, to express his fear of the effect of increasing paper money upon Western interests. He had always opposed its seen. He new opposed it because every dellar of new isses a horthened the West my increasing the protection to New English measure form. The Castoms being

nell before the committee should be judged on its own merits.

Mr. Beduts. (opp.) of Pa., said they should consider themselves most unfortunate that the President had not issued a proclamation declaring this system of finance to be established as a matter of financial necessity. He did not doubt that the majority of the House would have supported him in so doing. (Laughter.) Or if he had issued a proclamation altering the agmost of the months or the number of the days of the latest of the manner of the France representation and the pleasure of necessity, which was the ground of everything. (Laughter.)

of necessity, which was the ground of everything. (Langhter.)

Mr. Lovelov, (rop.) of Ill., expressed regret that the gentleman should indulge in remarks of that kind. The President was the last man to be charged with attempts to accessed a billion of the could be considered by the country of the could be considered by the country of the country of

THE REVENUE BILL

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22, 1863. the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union bas

The following is the Revenue bill as amended, so far as the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union has acted upon it.—

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, that the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to borrow, from time to time, on the credit of the United States, a sum not exceeding \$300,000,000 for the current fiscal year, and \$600,000,000 for the current fiscal year, and \$600,000,000 for the current fiscal year, and \$600,000,000 for the next fiscal year, and to resuc therefor evapon or registered bonds, payable at the pleasure of the government, after twenty years from date, in coin, and of such denominations not less than fitty doilars, as far as he may deem it expedient, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually in coin, and he may in his discretival dispute of such boulds at any time on such terms as he may deem most advisable for law ful money of United States or for any of the cerdificates of indebtodinessthat may at any time have been paid, or for any of the Treasury notes hereofore Issued, or which may be issued under the provisions of this act, and all bonds and Treasury notes hereofore Issued, or which may be issued under the provisions of this act, and all bonds and States in the security from invalid to the security of the Treasury botes and United States notes, at any time issued under the provisions of this act, no greater amount altogether than a sum of \$900,000,000.

Section 2—And best further exacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury by the Amount of the United States \$400,000,000 of Treasury notes, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding experient, not seen than \$10 each, and such notes shall be recovable for internal duties and the Treasury of the United States and of such domainations as he may deem expecient, not seen the provision of the provision of the second provisi

Treasury, who shall also allow in any such negetiations, and pay in coin any interest which may have accommissed thereon; and the Secretary of the Treasury may, from time to time, as the enigencies of the public service may require, reissue any amount of Treasury notes horein authorized equal to the amount redoemed. There shall be printed upon the back of the Treasury notes which may be issued under the provisions of this act the amount of interest which will have accumulated at the end of three months from the date thereof, and words importing that the said notes are a legal tender in payment of internal duties, and all debts and demands due the United States. But nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize any additional issue of legal tender notes.

the result of the state of the

THE VICTORY OF ARKANSAS POST.

Official Reports of the Naval Com-

ac.,

REPORT OF REAR ADMIRAL PORTER.

TED STATES MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON, ARKANSAS POST, Jan. 11, 1863. have the honor to inform you that on the 4th o iver upon the Post of Arkansus, and requested my co peration. I detailed three iron-clads—the Louisville, Paron de Kaib and Cincinnati—with all the light draft

high as Arkansas Post, when the army landed half-past five in the afternoon General McClernand sent

reanices to stack when the troops were in position. At half past the in the afternoon General McCleronan sent me a message stating that everything was ready, and the Louisville, Baron de Kalb and Cincinnati advanced to within four hundred yards of the fort, which then opened fire from their heavy guns and eight rifled guns and with musketry. The superiority of our five was soon manifested. The batteries were silenced, and we ceased firing; but no assault took place, and it being too dark to do anything, all the vessels dropped down and tied up to the bank for the night.

The Paron De Kalb, Lieutenant Commanding Walker; Louisville, Lieutenant Commanding Owen, and the Cincinnati, Lieutenant Commanding Bache, led the attack, and when hotly engaged I brought up the light draught vessels, the Lexington and Blackhawk; to throw in shrapnel and ride shell. The fire was very destructive, killing nearly all the artillery horses in and about the fort.

When the battery was pretty well silenced I ordere d Lieutenant Commanding Smith to pass the fort in the light draft fron-clad Rattler and enfillade it, which he dist in a very gallant and handsome manner, but suffer d good deal in his hull in doing so. All his cabin voorks were knecked to pieces, and a heavy shell raked him from stem to stern is the hull. Strange to say, two heavy shells struck his troo plating—thre quarters by an-on the bow and never injured it. He got past the Art, but became entangled amongst the sang placed in the river to impede our progress, and had to return.

In the evening attack the vessels of all the C. sammanders were well handled, particularly the iron-clade. It was allowed the fort. The condition of the first attack, when they went assault ton many stems and the funds. I suggested the fort. The condition of the fort attests the accuracy of fire, and the portsons lasted give the Baron de Kath, Lieutenant Commander Walker, the credit of doing the most accountable of the fort and wonth he former became engaged, and for the frailer vessels to fax

A large number of persons were captured in the fort, I don't know how many, and at sundown the army were harrying in the cavairy and artillery.

I herewith enclose the report of the commanding officers and a list of killed and wounded, and take another occasion to mention to the department the names of those officers who have distinguished themselves particularly, though it is hard to discriminate when all did their duy so well.

I have the nonor to be, very respectfully, your obscient

no well.

I have the nonor to be, very respectfully, your obedient sorvant,
Acting Rear Admiral Commanding Mass. Squaren.

Hon. Guston Wattes, Secretary of the Na y
REPORT OF LIEUTENANT COMMANDING OWEN.

W.D. HOFFMAN, A. A. Surgeon.

REFORT OF LIEUTENANT COMMANDING WALKER.

UNITED STATES MUSSUSSEPPI EQUADRON.

UNITED STATES GUNDOAT HARDN DE KALD.

SIR.—I have the bonor to report that in the attack on this place, on the evening of the 10th, this vessel was struck several times, but with no serious injury to vessel or crew. In the attack on the 11th one of the ten inch guns was struck several times, but with no serious injury to vessel or crew. In the attack on the 11th one of the ten inch guns was struck in the mezzle, and both gun and carriage destroyed; one of the iron plates on forward casemate badly broken by shot; the wood work about two of the ports badly torn by shot, and one lower deck beam cut off by a plunging shot through the deck. The other injuries, although considerable, can be repaired on board in a few days. I lost two men killed and fifteen wounded, two probably mortal and several seriously. The loss was from shot and shell entering the ports. My officers and men behaved with the guns was excellent. I expeaded forty-two ten inch shells, sine ten inch shrappel, seventy-eight inch shells, sine ten inch shrappel, seventy-eight inch shells, sine ten inch shrappel, seventy-eight inch shells, and theyty-saven thirty-two pounder shuls.

Enclosed I send the surgeon's report of killed and wounded.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

wounded.

Jam, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN G. WALMER, Lieut. Commanding U.S. N.
Act. Rear Admiral D. D. PORER, Com. Miss. Squadron.
Annexed is the surgeon's report of killed and wounded
to board the United States guabout Baron De Kalb, in the
attack on Arkansae Post, January 11, 1863.—
John Ryan, landsman, killed.
Theo. Bender, third class boy, severely wounded,
probably mortal.

Theo. Bender, third class boy, sev probably mortal.

Peter Olton, coxswain.
Geo. Smith Seaman, severely wounded.
Joo. Bader, seaman.
Jno. Farren, seaman.
M. C. Doreohs, slightly wounded.
Wm. Smith, seaman.
M. C. Doreohs, slightly wounded.
Wm. Swisier, seaman.
Joseph H. Maion, seaman.
Alfred H. Boyle, yooman.
Oscar Jordap, seaman.
Anionlo de Uros, seaman.
Anionlo de Uros, seaman.
George Fales, seaman.

REPORT OF LIEUTENANT COMMANDING BACHE.
U. S. MISS. SQUADRON, U. S. GUNBOAT CINCINNAT.

Arrival of Prisoners, at Cairo.

CARC. III., Jan. 21, 1863.

Hon. Gibson Walles, Secretary of the Navy:—

The gunboat loxington, Lieute part Commander Shirk, has just arrived, eleven A.M., "sorvoying four thousand seven hundred and ninety-three," rebel prisoners of war from the Post of Arkansss.

A. M. PENNOCK.

MORE TROUBLE ABOUT RE' SOVING THE DEAD—THE PRESENT AND HOUSTON STREETS. seems likely to arise cor gerning, the dead bodies interred in the wasts of the c 4d Presbyterian church corner o Houston and Greene streets. The late confingration in Houston street, it v fill be remembered, included in its Houston street, it vill be remembered, included in its ravages the old che arch above alluded to, and the property upon which it was a built has since been sold at public auction for the se an of \$32,000. The purchaser, it appears, intends to erect an extensive manufactory on the site of the old build! and before commencing operations it will be necessarily and before commencing operations it will be necessary to remove the remains of some two or three thousar d persons buried in the valle, or to leave them as they are at present, and build right up without taking the act of the burishs into consideration at all. Mr. Palavan, it see City inspector, intends to take bold of this matter h anself, without consulting the wishes of the owner of the property; and the recent proceedings in the sultivan attent thereby follows: matter h anself, without consulting the wishes of the owner of the property; and the recent proceedings in the sultivan street church fully justify him in so doing not a rice; therefore, has been addy notified that a receive red from the City Inspector; and if this warning is distregarded the full penalty of the law will be inflicted upe in the offender. Mr. Delayan considers it necessary to upe in the offender, Mr. Delayan considers it necessary to upe in the offender, Mr. Delayan considers it necessary to upe in the offender, Mr. Delayan considers it necessary to up in each inspectors, whose duty it will be to superintend a person the work of removing the dead frem places of ourial situated in the city. In this way all causes of complaint like those arising about the proceedings in the Sallivan streed church will be avoided. Those new officials will be appointed shortly; but in the meantime two inspectors pro tem are engaged in attonding to the business. Mr. Delayan has caused all the plates up in the rotten coffins found in the Sallivan street church vaults to be preserved, so that in case the friends of relatives of the dead desire it they may obtain them as memorials of the dead desire it they may obtain them as memorials of the dead desire it they may obtain them as memorials of the dead from the Houston street church, and the precaution of giving the widest publicativity in the public journals to the fact of the intended removal will likewise be taken.

Militia.—A memorial, signed by several members of this gallant regiment, which was one of the first to spring to gallant regiment, which was one of the first to apring to arms at the outbreak of the present rebellion, has been transmitted to Secretary Sfinton, begging of him a redress of grievance. The nature of this grievance is in substance as follows.—On the 8th of June, 1861, the regiment was sworm into the service of the United States, for the war, at Camp Cameron, near Washington, Captain Whipple and Colonel (now Adjust) Thomas, who acted as mustering in officers, repeatedly assuring the men that they were sworm into the United States service as the Ninth regiment New York State Minits. Since that time the natural states service as the ninth regiment New York State Minits. Since that time the natural states that an attempt has been made to deprive the regiment of its rights—first by denying the men, the privilege of electing officers, and secondly by changing the title of the regiment to the "The Eighty-third New York State Volunteers." The neembers of the organization protest against this in their memorial to the Secretary of War as a violation of their legally constituted charter as a militia regiment. The memorial so the Secretary of War as a violation of their legally constituted charter as a militia regiment. The memorial so the Secretary of War as a violation of their legally constituted charter as a militia regiment. The memorial so the Secretary of War as a violation of their legally constituted charter as a militia regiment. The memorial so the Secretary of War as a violation of their legally constituted charter as a militia regiment. The memorial so the Secretary of War as a violation of their legally constituted to the Passentation.—A magnificent sword was last

Sween Presentation.—A magnificent sword was last night, at the Albior House, presented to Captain Philip J. Downey, Second New York State Milita. Eghty-second New York State Volunteers. The presentation speech was made by Major Robert Irwin, Second New York State Milita, in a few very appropriate remarks. Captain bewiney replied in a next speech interspersed with many ancedotes of his checkered career from a friendless boy in 1837 to his present proud position, &c. Mr. Smith, the proprietor, spread a most sumptuous repast, at which one bundred and twenty of the Captain's personal and military friends sat down. During the evening speeches and toasts were the order, and finally the company separated, satisfied and confident that the gift could not be placed in abler or braver hands. We wish the galiant Captain success and an early return to his home.

W. Cornell Jewett's High National Cha racter—Independent EuropeanTrip—in Connection with the Interests of the Country—Through "Mediation" and "Colorado" Gold Mines—Mediation—as a Means of Peace—Colorado—for Extin-"Tribune" to Have Its Share in Peace-"Herald"-in Payment of the National Debt-"Greeley," the Great Philoso-pher-Defended-The "Herald" Main-tained in "Cabinet" and "Slave Pro-Extract from Letter-To the Minister of France, Count Mercier-Vallandighamon Mediation-Summer on "Peace".-

DELAVAN HOUSE ALEANY Jany 21 1863 POITOR NEW YORK HERALD in reply, to four editorials—reflecting upon my integri well'as questioning the motives of Napolen & Hon Ho

I desire to state-I have been gyrned by the highest & advent of Colorado—as a gold producing region—under a belief it was the basis of a powerful & controlling State to a then-dawning New National era-I cannot better give gestion—prefering—through the co-operation of the Press' dent of the U. S., Gwernor Evans of Colorado-yourself—& European "Capital"—arrangemants made by me—during my lat National trip—that some of the richest gold fields of that region—be set apart for the purpose of the extinguishment of the national debt—with a tariff upon the entire gold yield of the Territory. The "Tribure" thus its share in securing "modiation." The "Herato"—in the payment of the national debt—Mr. Greely's motives in advocating a just tribunal isses no settlement of the national new tribunal isses no settlement of the national rowbes—tribunal isses no settlement of the national trowbes—tribunal isses no settlement of the national rowbes—tribunal—waiting for time—to illustrate the nobleness of his slave freedom of laves—that while he desired the freedom of the slave—he would willingly sacrifice his party power now and their freedom—to a just tribunal—waiting for time—to illustrate the nobleness of his slave freedom Republican party principles through a final freedom of slave—that he desired not be would not—trample upon willingly—any constitutional right of the South—will live in marble—to a modification of the leaders of his party—if the policy of the administration is not speedily changed—upon the "Gallows of Haman"—guillotines said to have been sent for—by the administration—to assist in subduleg the South—and to defeat the North in overy effort to defy—the power and policy of the government. As to mediation—to succession of the power and policy of the government. As to mediation—movement—ser to the fresh in a direct myth.

An all-wise Provide ne has from a combination of circum-stanes, secured "you a controlling European nosition. Al ready trop," developed statemanship and trust in the Almathy by the only and reliable counsellor, you have placed France, ingth and reliable counsellor, dent of the U. S, Gvernor Evans of Colorado

Morrey's Horra, Lornos, Oct. 14, 1862.

The 29th of October following, the Emperor issued letters to England and Russia, made public the 14th of November, asking their co-operation in the friendly mediation referred to. Russia (avoring, conditional upon the favor of England. England deferring until the sentiment of the American people can be made known, not desiring in any move to be understood as bestile. I ameouvinced the receptions of the South, by foreign governments, has not, for a moment, been seriously entertained, nor force towards either the North or South; any contrary view has arisen from opinious promulgated in Europe and America, by the representatives and sympathizers of the South. We are as firm as a nation today, so far as European action is concerned, as we were before the, at present, hostile position of brothers in blood and nationality—the responsibility of the warresting with America, and its settlement without a compromise of the positions of either the Northor South, not in the sword, but in arbitration by governments who, in deciding differences, will cement firmer the American Union. With this mediation by governments who, in deciding differences, will cement firmer the American Union. With this mediation by governments who, in deciding differences, will cement firmer the American Union. With this mediation by governments who, in deciding differences, will cement firmer the American Union. With this mediation move of France, deciding upon a return to advocate the same, I published in the Liverpool Ptst the following national acideus, with a solemn appeal to the Queen of England to join with France and other powers.

[Here follows a letter addressed to "Europe, the Queen of England and the President of the United States," of which the following is Jewett's own synopsis.—]

[Here follows a letter addressed to "Europe, the Queen
of England and the President of the United States," of
which the following is Jewett's own synopsis—

MEDIATION IN AMBRICA.

National addes to Europe—for a prison or for freedom, to
buttle for the re-establishment of American Liberty, through to
buttle for the re-establishment of American Liberty, through to
rectored Union, with Constitutional courrantees to the entire
people—North and South.

WM. CORNELL JEWETT.

God bless the Queen of England! God bless the American netion, perpetuating the "Union" through all ages!

Of Colorado Ferritory, United States of America
Washington Hotel, Liverpool, De. 3, 1862.

The tollowing extract from despatch to the Minister of
France—Count Mercier—as formished to me—in an interview must be deemed—unanswerable—as showing the
national—statesman motives of Napoleon—

Explain frankly, & in such a manner as to be seel understood
by the American people around your-chat the Government of the
Euge-our—would always be happy—if he could contribute to the
prochesion of a friendly notion—at all times, on any contition & Russian—y such that of any other power—that any be
desired by America to cooperate us a duty to humanity & your
joiny—A with a view to the best conditions for the future of the
discretors notion.

Further if his Majesty was hostile—he would have in

Further if his Majesty was hostile—he would have in

policy—A with a view to the best conditions for the future of the surrous notion.

Further if his Majesty was hostile—he would have in no way to operated with me—though the following—adversard to me—the day—His Majesty—issued letters—to England & Russia—

Cariser of the L'Engence, {

Monsieur W.S. Cornell, Jewert, Hotel du Louve, Paris In expense to year letter of 25-i—1 one charged by His Majesty to confirm letter of 25-i and should you desse to continue your projects to address your communications to His Majesty—they will be revised & forwarded to their high distinction.

Review Monsieur the assurances of my distinguished considers at these—for the Secretaire of the Emperor—Chef the Chinet-Le Luis Chef.

May God give you wisdom to advocate (incoduction)

Rectes Monateur the assurance of my distinguished consideration—for the Secretaire of the Empero—Chef do Tabinta-Livia.

May God give you wisdom to advocate "mediation" as due to humanity—the best interest of your country and nations—thus stand foremest in all time—with that grand national tribural—thus prosounced by Vallandigham—in his late mediation speech.

And nor Sim-for friendly mediation the kindly offer of an important power to dand between the contenting partie—in this must bloom of exchanging stripe angle to be not in a spiriture and continuous manual—It is the specifical-wavest most grincing include disappeding manual—It is the specifical-wavest most grincing include disappeding by the Emperor of France I vanish accept it at one—Now is the magnetisms manual—It is the specifical-wavest most grincing include disappeding by the Emperor of France I vanish accept it at one—Now is the magnetism suggested by holdities—ever grand sinder sould be that tribund before which the great question of the Union of the state & the Rand desting or the Continued for ages—Mallet hard—V bistonet through all time the embassadors who about a grant wave.

harden blatter through all time the embassiders who should be a superior of the statesman—beeding in act—his—late language—
I do force all the anulterable occurs of slavery—all the reasonables hashings of resident—think only of my reasonables hashings of resident—think only of my for the statesman beautiful to the language.

I do force all the anulterable occurs of slavery—all the reasonables hashing about the sub-how shall it be saved to the sub-how shall it be saved to the sub-how shall it be saved to soon this crue slaver the three must be peace—in the distribution of the sub-how shall it be saved to soon the saved has an extension of the saved peace—in the saved peace of four pression defence of Aspoisson—Colorado—I Mediation the observation of justice—the other means of faguidating the national dept—the other—to restore peace & prosperity to the American people.

WM CORNELL JEWETE

Court Calendar—This Day.

SPREWS COURT—CREUT.—Port 1—Nos. 1863, 1881;
2183, 8341, A. E. K. L. M. N. Part 2—Nos. 910, 1208;
1810, 1964, 2160, 2176, 7665, 80144; 8122;
COMMON LEAS—Part 1—One hour causes—Nos. 800,
1237; 1888—1369, 1490, 1468, 1747, 1679